one square, or less,-----

For one columna

WHOLE NO. 225.

THE KALIDA VENTURE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT KALIDA, OHIO, BY JAMES MACKENZIE. Teams.—If paid within six months from the time of subscribing, \$2 00 After six months, and within the year, 2 50 After the expiration of the year, 3 00 After the expiration of the year,-ADVERTISING .- For I square, 3 weeks, 1 00 For each subsequent insertion, ... Yearly Advertisements will be charged, for

No unpaid letters taken from the Post Office, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. J. ACKERMAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. KALIBA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.

ILL practice in the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in the Six-teenth Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to him will be attended to with zeal and fidelity. He will also act as agent for the payment of taxes, and the sale of lands, for non-residents. Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's otel. Kalida, November 1, 1844.

BEN. METCALF, Altorney and Counsellor at Law.

AVING opened an office in Kalida, will give his attention to the ordinary buisness of his profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 203tf

JAMES G. HALY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Napoleon, Henry County, O. May 23, 1845.

RICHARD C. SPEARS, Attorney at Law, Van Wert, Van Wert county. Ohio. Feb., '44

JAMES MACKENZIE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio. Mny 23, 1845.

DOCTOR P. L. COLE,

Physician & Surgeon,
Kalidz, Putnam co., Ohio. Office in the building
formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, as the
American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,

Physician & Surgeon, ATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the

KALIDA HOTEL-KALIDA, OHIO.

THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodattions not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio. T. R. McCLURE.

Kulida February 20, 1845.

RISLEYS' EXCHANGE. HE subscribers continue at the old stand, in the brick building ly opposite the Court House, in the town of Kalica, Putnam county, Ohio. They respectfully solicit a continuance and in crease of patronage of the public-promising, in return, to spare no pains on their part, in providing every necessary comfort for their guests.

W. RISLEY, G. L. HIGGINS. Kulida, May, 1845.

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.) CHRISTIAN HESZ



HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilbon, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit a continuance of the same. Gilbon, Feb., '44.

NEW GOODS at Decamce.

JACOB J. GREENE, in Defiance, is receiving a new and splendid stock of cheap fall and inter Goods, mitable for this region, to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Putnam county who may visit Defiance for trade. He in-vites all such to give him a call before trading elsewhere, as he is determined not to be undersold by any responsible house in the place.

0 Cash paid for wheat and skins. Defiance, Sept. 26, 1844.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxas, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert.

Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may engage his services.

Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

209tf

Anima, Onto, Feb. 22, 1942.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of Joseph Logan, senior, late of Putnam county, deceased, and has qualified as such Administrator. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement. Dated at Pleasant, this 9d day of June, A. D. 1845.

204cw WILLIAM TUR NER, Adm'r.

BY virtue of an order to us directed by Christian Huber, county, we the undersigned do certify that we have viewed and appraised a certain stray Mare, taken up by C. T. Pomerey of said township and find the same to be a light hay mare, black mane and tail, with a star in her face, and the near hind foot white about two inches above the pastern joint, except three black spots above the hoof, one white spot on the inside of the right hind foot—about fifteen hands high—supposed to be three years old; a natural trotter; and we do appraise said mare at \$30.

MICHAEL ROW Appraisers.

Sworm to and subscribed before me this Jist May, 1845.

CHRISTIAN HUBER, J. P.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book. ESTRAY NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING AT WASHINGTON A NEWS PAPER, TO HE CALLED THE UNION.

LITERARY NOTICES.

To the Public.

Having purchased from Messrs Blair and Rives the whole establishment of the "Globe" we propose publishing at Washington a paper, to be styled, The Union."

We approach the task before us with a deep sense of the responsibility which we are about to assume, and not without much difficence of our qualifications. We have some acquaintance in-deed, with the duties of an editor of a newspaper, but it was acquired upon other theatres, much more limited and less conspicous than the metro-

more limited and less conspicous than the metro-polis of our confederated and wide-spread republic. We can scarcely be charged with any inordinate vanity in saying that on the success of our institu-tions depends, in a great degree, the destiny of the oldest contries of Europe. A distant posterity has a deep interest in our fate. The blessings of liberty are essential to the prosperity of the whole human race; and where are they spread out on so large a field of action, or illustrated by so many brilliant examples, as in these United States?

We have only to realize them in our own history,

and in the happiness of our people to spread the name of liberty over the Eastern Wonld. We have only to perpetuate these blessings by preserving the sacred Union of our States, these is no one sacred Union of our States, these is no assignation of limit to the prosperfly which we may seen in the scale of nations. We have already wrought miracles enough to astonish the foreign tourist amid all his prejudices, and to attact the curiosity, if not the admiration, of Europe. We have displayed the benefits of Liberty and Union in a series of phenomena which are almost calculated to supprise ourselves. suprise ourselves. What can be more remarkable, even in the present day, than the spirit of enterprise and improvement which pervades our States; the schools which they are creeting: the canals which they have executed; the more than 4,000 miles of railway which they have constructed in less than twenty years; the immense bodies of land which they have redeemed from the wilderness; the towns which they have strewn over the West; the multiplication of our people from three to twenty millions of souls; the augmentation of the number of our Spaces from this contraction. the number of our STATES from thirteen to twenty nine, including the three new States of Florida. Iowa and Texas, which, as we write, we hope are now probably starting into existence?

"Westward the course of empire takes its way: The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day,

Time's noblest offsqring is the last." It is principally the influence of the free institutions we possess, and which were never dreamed of, more than a hundred years since, by the phiosopic author of these beautiful lines, that has wrought so many achievements here. Liberty excites man to think for him self, to cast, off antiquated prejudicies, and to start in a new career of mprovement. It opens, besides, in this new country, as it were, a new asylum to the op-pressed of all nations which in dispite of the "Native American" projudices of the day, still continues to invite other people to cultivate our lands, and contribute to our progress. It is our free institutions, more than any other cause, which are drawing " the course of empire" to the Wes-

Wellys, too, in an extraordinaryage. Improve-ment seems to be the order of the day. Art is obtaining the most brilliant triumphs over Nature. The age is advancing with the impetousity of steam, to which it is so much indebted for its progress. Commerce is expanding her wings under the impubse of a new and stronger principle. There seems indeed, to be no limit to the progress Commerce is expanding her wings under of discovery; and it is in the midst of such an age, and in the metricular of this great country, that we are about to erect our tent, for the respon-sible purpose of maintaining the true principles of our institutions. We almost shrink back from the enterprize we have undertaken. But we at least bring to the task a spirit that is devoted to LIBERTY, to UNION and to our COUNTRY; a heart that is proud of the name of AMERICAN; some little experience in our business; a zeal that nothing can subdue, and an industry that fears no labor. With these feelings, we came to throw ourselves upon the liberality of our countrymen. We trust that we shall receive, if we deserve their we trust that we shall be an enterprise which night almost appal the stoutest spirit, they will at least be liberal enough to ascribe it to the want of power, and not of will—to the head that guides us, and not to the heart that impels us.

Of one thing may we confidently assure the pub-lic—we approach the task with the deepest reverence for the true theory of our political institu-Our conseccrated REPUBLIC is making a new and bold experiment in the science of govern ment. When we look to the original form of the Constitution, we are indeed struck with its novel-ty and how far power can be distributed between two governments as to prevent on excessive con centration, and consequent abuse of it by the federalarm; at the same time so much power was conveyed to each, as to enable them to accomplish the

bjects to which each of them was best adapted. The federal government was principally to watch over our foreign relations; that of the States was particularly to take care of our internal

The federal government should have adequate powers to maintain the peace and rights of Union abroad; but at home its office is to assist in binding the Union together, by the benefits which wers around it, within certain prescribed limits; leaving the great mass of pocal matters to the jurisdiction of the States, which can better understand and more promptly regulate them. Keeping this distinction in view, the constitution has marked down the limits of the federal power, and it should be the duty of its authorities reli-giously to preserve them. Dissolution on the one giously to preserve them. Dissolution on the one hand, and consolidation on the other, being the extremes which are to be carefully avoided, the constitution was so framed and the government should be so administered, as, whilst the federa power exercises its legitimate functions, it should sacredly respect the rights of the States and the rights of the people. The federal government must, therefore, over remember that it has certain limited powers, which are either specified in the constitution itself, or which may be " necessary and proper" for carrying out an specified powers.
It cannot interpolate any powers by a forced or factitious construction, without producing some opposition from the parties to the compact, or some remonstrance from the people.

It would never do, indeed, to give an unlimited

power to the federal head, over the local interests of the several parts. Our country covers an ex-tensive empire. It embraces a great variety of climates and soils, occupationss and of interests. The obvious danger of too much federal legislation is, of course, that it may effect these different interests in a very unequal degree. Whilst it seeks to administer benefit to one section, it may impose burdens upon another. Nordoes the mischief terminate here. Inequality produces

complaint. The suffering States become dissatisfied. One section not only murmurs about the partiality shown to another, but against the government which commits it. The Union itself is less respected, because of the injustice which it displays. The only way of preventing these injuries and these complaints is, to administer he government within the limitations of the instrugovernment within the limitations of the instru-ment, and in a spirit which is calculated to equa-lize, as far as possible its benefits and its burdens amongst the whole Union. In no other way can we prevent the federal government from rushing into schemes of consolidation or the States into a tendency towards dissolution. If we permit the federal government systematically to adopt any tendency towards dissolution. If we permit the federal government systematically to adopt any ruls of construction, which may enlarge its powers at the expense of the States or of the people—if Congress may adopt any measure which they may fancy to be "necessary and proper," then power may be so augmented as, in the grogers of time, to amount to conscilidation. Then, we must extend the executive department to carry out these extended powers; then as one of the celebrated resolutions of one of the first States in the Union showed in '99, we would gradually merge into a limited monarchy, flushed with power and fortified by patronage; or, we must fly to the other fatal alternative; we must dissolve the Union itself to recover our liberties; that Union, which has been consecuted by the blood of our forefathers; that Union which is so necessary to preserve our tranquility at home and our pescentical, that Union to prove the proposition, we shall spare no honorable effort to keep our own party united. We hold that this government belongs to the people of the States—phonorary in the tit is their power to give and to take away the highest offices of the republic—and that every man, however distinguished by ability or services should calmly wait until it shall please the people who had been called from into their service. Such was the course pursued by our party at the flast election. Such was the manner in which James K. Polk has been called from his retirement, and such is the example which the people will hereafter initiate, if the present administration shall be crowned with the benefits which every good man wishes, and which every honest partiot will attempt to accomplish. In any event, we will seek to make this moral lesson effective and for this purpose, we go to Washington, to carry out the pledge under our peace abroad; that Union which ought to be as dear to us as "the ruddy drops which warm our hearts."

this moral lesson effective and for this purpose, we go to Washington, to carry out the pledge under which Mr. Polk has been elected, and to keep our party united. We go, of course with a firm determinated to avoid all premature contests for the suc-

In a word, the government must be administered ecording to the good old Jeffersonian standard. In this respect we are happy to know that we shall but carry out the deliberate wishes of the present President of the United States. The time once mas, when a very different rule prevailed, and when the latitudinous constructionists of the federal school stood at the helm of affairs. A powerful National Bank had triumped over the Constitution, and threatened our very_liberties. A gigantic system of Internal Improvements was projected by the general government. An unequal and oppressive Tariff of duties was established. What limit, indeed, was there to be to the encroachments and excesses of the government, if these principles prevailed in its administration. ment, if these principles prevailed in usuamman tration? But thanks to the superior genius and the "iron will" of Andrew Jackson; he came to and we are desirons of co-operating with him, with inferior means, and an humbler sphere, in the lation, and the country from abuse. He strangled the Monster Bank; he set limits to the wild schemes of Internal Improvement, and he insisted on bringing back the Tariff System to its legitimate revenue uses.

But the federal party was not yet extinguished. Their extraordinary efforts in 1480 to defeat that able statesman, Martin Van Buren, aided as they were by the vilest devices, and by the grossess abuse of the money power, contributed, with the singular condition of the country, to place them again at they head of the government. It is not necessary for us to recapitulate the struggles which has since exsued, to describe the indemitable spirit of our friends, on their final glorious triumph in the election of James K. Polk. Another era is then open to us. His administration has just commenced. He comes to earry out the principles of the Republican Party, and the pledges to that end under which he has been elected. He takes the Jeffersonian Era for his standard, and we, too, come forward to support the principles of the Republican Faith, and to gives his administration a fair, liberal, and efficient support. We will eppose a latitudinous construction of the con-stitution; a National Bank in any of its forms; an extravagant and unconstitutional system of National Improvements; an insidious Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; the Assump-tion of State Debts, and such a Bunkrupt Law as

We shall contend against an unjust and unequal We shall contend against an unjust and unequal tariff. We will support a fair and just revenue standard. This rate should be moderate in itself, and sufficient to raise adequate means, along with the proceeds of the public lands, to meet the sum of the same size as his hives; bees working downward, and seldom upward.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at anytime by paying for the time they have received. expenses of the government sconomically admi-nistered. We are, therefore in favor of the most enlightened system which has been suggested by the experience and the wants of the treasury-"a system adjusted on a scale consonant with all the great and various interests of the Union without scotions." It is now hoped that the time is near at hand wherein a just and equal system of revenue may be introduced in order to silent epurplaint, and to equalize the blessings and the burdens of government. Such, we are satisfied, is the true spirit of the President's late admirable inaugural, whose general views of the character and principles of our government may safely defy all the iliberal criticisms of the late English journals. It looks to a revenue standard of duties, honestly levied for the purpose of raising the ne cessary funds to defray the economical expenses of the government; and to be levied in such manner as to equalize, as far as practicable, the public

burdens upon all classes and section.

We shall deem it our solemn duty to respect those essential compromises in the constitution which secured its adoption. These were "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual de-fence and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible." directly comdemn the rash and meddlesome disposition on the part of the abolitionists to interfere with the peculiar institutions of one portion of the confederacy, which is strongly calculated to distract our public councils, and to create some alarm about the Union itself.

We pledge ourselves likewise to sustain the

administration in the efforts which will be made to secure to the United States the undisturbed possession of Oregon. However much the late English journals may have pretended to de-preciate—however idly they may have ridiculed our right to the country—we butertain no doubt about the just title of the American government. We feel assured that, in the settlement of this momentous question, nothing will be omitted by the President of the United States which may be demanded by a proper spirit of conciliation, and a due regard to the rights and honor of our country.

But other subjects now call upon our attention; and at this time transcending all others, is the question of annexation of Texas. It is scarcely necessary for us to pledge all our efforts to the final consummation of that great question. None have been more zealously devoted than ourselves to the admission of the lone star into our constellation. Should any difficulties occur on the part of her government, or of the whigs of the United States, we shall spare no exertions to remove

These important questions once adjusted, and the tariff system brought to the proper revenue point, we may then expect more tranquility in our ourty relations-but peace, never. can never be over, so long as we have a party to contend with like the federal whigs—a party which is actuated by such false principles, which is so strong in itself, so ably organized, so closely cemented together, so idolatronsly attached to its leaders, and so fatally impelled by its excited passions, and its mortified pride. They are even now

For ourselves we are prepared to resist them now, and hereafter as vigorously as the editor of this paper has done for more than forty years. With such an opposition we must expect a constant encounter,—and we go to Washington with a determined spirit to resist them—to expose their heteredox principles—to clear away misrepresen-tations, and to baffle the election of their leaders. We shall attempt to discharge this duty, we hope, under a due sense of the dignity of, the raise. We shall be willing to cope with our adversaries, not in personal abuse, but with fair argument in the open field. For the purpose of resisting so formidable an

party onited. We go, of course with a firm determinated to avoid all premature contests for the succession. Pledged to no candidate, committed to no clique, prejudiced against no portion of our party, anxious to extend the right hand of fellowship to every section and to every honest republi-can, we go to our post of duty, not to disturb but to unite-not to offend but to conciliate; yet in every case, to discharge our duty, taking for our best guides the principles of the constitution, and the interests of our country.

Mr. Polk has publicly declared his intention to remain in office for four years only. He is no

desirous to testifyhis gratitude to his country for the signal honor which she has paid to his pure republican principles, his distinguished integrity and ability, by zealously devoting himself to her ser-

inferior means, and an minister of the same patriotic object.

The "UNION" will not, however, be exclusively confined to politics. We shall embrace within our design the great interests and improvements of the States, occasional excursions into first of literature and science, and, in fine, all the field of literature and science, and, in fine, all such matters as enter into the miscellaneous conents of a news paper, whenever we can find suffitents of a news paper, whenever we can find sufficient space to introduce them to our renders. Our position at Washington will enable us to collect information from a correspondence with the enlightened agents of our government abroad, and to report the condition of distant countries, through the accomplished officers of our naval squadrons. We shall not fail to avail ourselves of these and other favorable opportunities to improve our columns, and to inform our readers.

We shall bounch our bark in a few days, and summit it to the liberal spirit of an enlightened country.

Daily paper by the year, in advance, for less than a year, \$1 per month Sime-weekly paper by the year, advance \$5 for less than a year 50 cents per month.

Weekly paper by the year, for six months,

ed them, but not without Those who subscribe for a year and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the paper to be stopped, and pay

All payments to be made in advance. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, postage paid. of any specie paying bank will be received.

No attention will be given to any order unless the money, or a postmaster's certificate that it has

been remitted, accompanies it. Letters to the proprietors, charged with postage, will not be taken out of the post office.
THOMAS RITCHIE, JOHN P. HEISS.

Washington, April, 1845.

MISCELLANY.

SOLOMON A FREE TRADER.—The Hebrews were essentially an agricultural and pastoral people, equally averse to commerce and manufacturing industry. Solomon exerted himself to reform national habits; he estabtrading communications with the eastern his exports by entering into a league with the reigning Pharaoh to receive linen yarn at a stipulated price, or as the words may be grapes are found to be too tender for growth ted by the recent discoveries in Egyptian fruit. antiquities; we find from them that the Pharaohs had very large spinning establish graph is from the Express:ments, such as we should in the present day call factories, so that there was not only tory duty on the import of foreign yarn; but mostic production." Solomon was aware that the protection to every menopoly is a great injury to the many not been excluded to "any amount." for the small benefit of the few, and instead presume that the protection to the man of telling his weavers to look exclusively to tures has been a "large increase," b. the home market, he endeavered to open "to any amount." We have no dell for them as many markets as pessible. that the operation of the tariff is excellent

From the Democratic Review. DEMOCRACY-BY J. G. WEITTIER.

Spirit of Truth, and Love, and Light! The fee of Wrong, and Hate, and Fraud! Of all which pains the holy sight, Or wounds the generous ear of God.

Still sacred—though thy name be breathed By those whose hearts thy truth deride: And garlands plucked from thee are wrenthed Around the haughty brows of pride.

The generous feeling, pure and warm,
Which owns the right of ALL divine—
The pitying heart—the helping arm—
The prompt self-sacrifice—are thine.

Beneath thy broad, impartial eye,
How fade the cords of caste and birth!
How equal in their auffering, lie The grouning multitudes of earth!

By misery unrepelled, unawed
By pomp or power, thou see'st A Man prince, or pensant, slave or lord— Tule priest, or swarthy artisan. Through all disguise, from place, or name,

Beneath the flaming robes of sin, Through poverty, and squalid shame, Thou lookest on THE MAN within. On man, as man retaining yet, How'er debased, and soiled, and dim, The crown upon his forehead set,

The immortal gift of God to him. Thy name and watchword o'er this land; I hear in every breeze that stirs;

And round a thousand alters stand Thy banded Party worshippers. Not to these a'tars of a day,
At party's call, my gift I bring
But on thy olden shrine, I lay A freeman's dearest offering.

The voiceless utterance of his will. His pledge to Freedom, and to Truth, That manhood's heart, remembers still The homage of his generous youth.

RELICIOUS STATISTICS .- From the Reports of the leading Benevolent Societies, whose Anniversaries have been recently held in New York, it appears that all of them have very considerably advanced during the past year. The following are the receipts of some of them :-

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-

sions,\$82,672 Foreign Evangelical Society,18,744

during the last nine months, about \$185,000; so that if the contributions continue in the same ratio

the next three months they will for the year amount to246,666 Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, .. \$2,276

OF A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet cents rights on his bee-hives by fixing two uprights on his hives, and boring a hole in 2 00 each, inserts a wooden pin; by this cross-Subscriptions for the daily for less than two, to the Semi-weekly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less than six months, will not be rethe moths better. He makes his addition to

Gor Squuezen .- One of our compositors, after quitting work on Saturday evening, washed his hands, and deliberately began putting on his boots. In drawing on one, he felt something in the toe, and, hauling it off again, shook out a large rat, which had enconced itself there for the night. The sur-The postmaster's certificate of such remittance prise was mutual—the jour and rat stood shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes staring at each other, until the latter was prise was mutual-the jour and rat stood despatched by another hand .- Buffalo Daily Pilot.

A newly married couple went to housekeeping not long since at Beston, in Poplar street. At breakfast, the next morning, after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady, "My dear, this is the Poplar street. and by putting u (you) in it, it becomes popular.

"And by putting us in it," promptly re plied the lady, "it will become populous."

Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little laborious courageous creatures instantly set to work to get it tolished an emporium at Eziongeber to open gother again; and if you do the same ten times over, they will as many times do up seas, while his connexions with the Tyrians their work again. Here is the sort of stuff enabled him to participate in the commerce that men must be made of to oppose with of the Mediterranean. It appears that he success, these who by whatever means get wished to make textile fabrics one part of possessed of great and mischievous powers.

rendered, at a fixed duty. This early ex- in this climate, they should be grafted on the ample of a commercial treaty for regulating native stocks. They are said in this way to a tariff of intercourse is curiously illustra- succeed remarkably well, and produce fine

TARIFF WISDOM .- The following para-

"From the tables, it will be seen, that the remark in relation to the Cotton manufacenough of yarn left for home consumption tures is substantially correct, both as to the in the valley of the Nile, but for expertation. Silk and Woolen trade. Foreign goods have Had Solomon resembled some modern not been excluded to any great amount, but a statesmen, he would have protected the spin-ning industry of Judea by laying a prohibi-vented, by the consumption of articles of de-

These two lines we have italicised. Now Hebrew flax-growers and spinners would so is not this a singular operation of that most much enhance the price of yarn to Hebrew magical document, "the tariff?" It does weavers that they could not bring their yarn not exclude "foreign goods to any amount," into a foreign market. He did not estab-lish a monopoly, for he saw very clearly that The "large increase" of importation h